

# LABOR CLAYTON

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## Neutrality Violation

Shipment of American airplanes and motors to the Spanish government by an American manufacturer has brought about a tense diplomatic situation and has induced the administration to consider immediate legislation to prevent what is regarded as at least a moral violation of the neutrality law.

President Roosevelt has suggested new legislation which would give him discretionary power to prohibit such exports to nations suffering internal strife.

The present neutrality law provides for embargoes on arms shipments to warring nations, but not to forces engaged in civil conflict.

At a press conference the President commented directly upon the license obtained by Robert Cuse, president of the Vimalert Company, Ltd., of Jersey City, to export \$2,777,000 worth of planes and motors to the Spanish loyalists.

### Violates Spirit of Law

He said the State Department previously had informed applicants for such licenses that the shipments would be in violation of the spirit of the law, although not specifically barred.

He said 90 per cent of business men had gone along with the department, and he praised them for it.

He added the action by Cuse was a case of the other 10 per cent of business, whose actions he condemned as contrary to the country's interests, even though perfectly legal.

When a reporter mentioned that Cuse contends the airplanes were not for war purposes, the President said the same plea was made by shippers during the early stages of the world war.

Even before the President spoke Chairman Pittman of Nevada, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was planning to seek quick enactment of a neutrality amendment to stop the proposed shipment.

Pittman called the Cuse proposal "very dangerous." He also said:

### Pittman Greatly Concerned

"Ninety per cent of all the people of this country are willing to make many sacrifices to keep out of war and as far as the other 10 per cent are concerned I'd go the limit to see they did not endanger the peace of the United States for a miserable little profit."

In a statement defending his plans, Cuse said in part:

"Whatever new laws may be passed in the future, the fact remains that my company has purchased commercial airplanes for shipment to a country with which we are not at war on the strength of and in compliance with the existing laws of our country and the license for their export was granted accordingly."

A London cable says that Great Britain and other members of the International Neutrality Committee to isolate the Spanish civil war may urge the United States to ban arms shipments to both fascists and socialists, informed sources predicted.

### BARTENDERS VOTE TO STRIKE

Rochester, N. Y., was faced with the prospect of New Year's revelry at home when 200 members of the Bartenders' Union voted to walk out Thursday in support of a cooks and waiters' strike.

### RAISES PAY OF CITY EMPLOYEES

Mayor LaGuardia of New York City has signed a bill raising the salaries of 15,000 civil service employees in the lower wage brackets, effective July 1, 1937.

### Broadening of Legal Definitions

#### Affecting Strikes and Picketing

The persistent fight of the Knoxville, Tenn., Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., over a "company union," has finally resulted in complete victory for the legitimate union and a broadening of legal definitions affecting strikes and picketing.

"The defendants," said Chancellor A. E. Mitchell in his decision, "had a right, under the circumstances, to strike and peacefully picket, and the injuries, if any, to the complainants were only incidental to the further prosecution of the rights of the defendants to use lawful means in an effort to protect their contract rights."

Chancellor Mitchell further said the pickets had the right, in their picketing, "to make truthful statements with regard to the employer, either by word of mouth and bills or on signs that were carried."

### Stetson Hat Workers Strike for

#### Pay Boost and Union Recognition

A strike of employees of the John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa., hat manufacturers, said to involve 2500 workers, was called when company officials are alleged to have refused union recognition, a 25 per cent wage increase and improved working conditions. Instead of dealing with the union, it is stated, the president of the company caused a notice to be posted granting a 5 per cent wage increase, effective in January, plus an extra week's salary as a Christmas bonus. But this proffered sop, it was said, did not dissuade the union in insisting on recognition and collective bargaining to arrive at wages and working conditions in the factory.

## To Vote on City Power

After several weeks of debate on the subject, the Board of Supervisors on Monday last decided to give the citizens of San Francisco an opportunity to vote on the question as to whether the city should itself distribute the electric power generated by its own Hetch Hetchy plant instead of selling it to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The plan proposes the purchase of the city distributing plant of the P. G. & E., and authorizes a charter amendment providing for a fifty-million-dollar revenue bond issue to finance the project. Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill declares the project would yield a profit of more than nine million dollars yearly.

A provision to build a competing system in the event the company refuses to sell or demands too much for its plant is included in the charter amendment.

The city would also construct a generating plant at Red Mountain Bar, where the same water that generates the power now produced at its Moccasin plant can be utilized. All the power would be brought into the city and standby service or whatever additional electricity that would be required would be purchased at wholesale rates from the P. G. & E.

## The Maritime Strike

Meetings of representatives of some of the maritime unions with the shipowners' committee during the past week have been without result so far and, if anything, have accentuated the determination of the employers to refuse to agree to the preferential employment clause in the proposal of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association.

Edward F. McGrady, who is expected to leave for the East today, has been making strenuous efforts to bring the unions and the shipowners together, and after the failure of the meeting of the Masters, Mates and Pilots with the employers he endeavored to arrange meetings for the Marine Engineers, the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Radio Telegraphers.

He had hopes, also, of arranging meetings for the International Longshoremen with the employers.

After his discouraging attempts McGrady telegraphed to Secretary of Labor Perkins that "This is the first real crisis since the strike began."

### McGrady Discouraged

A suggestion from McGrady that the shipowners meet with the unions personally instead of being represented by Plant and his aides was met with the statement by the latter that such a meeting would amount to a "mass meeting," lacking efficiency and which "would only confuse and duplicate" the efforts of the Coast committee. The latter, shipowners said, is "in itself a committee of principals and as such acts with full authority."

Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union secretary, returned from the Northwest with the announcement sailors up and down the Coast have found the tentative agreement negotiated with Plant acceptable.

Clarifying the unions' position on the Copeland bill, the joint committee to amend the bill declared:

"The bill as it stands carries the provision that every seaman must have a continuous discharge book if employed on a United States vessel. We do not say we are not going to work a United States vessel without that book. But we demand that the law be amended to provide us the right of collective bargaining and to remove certain anti-labor provisions in the bill."

Otherwise the week has been one of letter-writing to the newspapers during which each party has assailed the other and blamed it for the stalemate. These communications seem to the public to tend to keep the disputants farther apart rather than to help bring about an agreement.

### May Ask Congress to Aid

Opinion generally is to the effect that negotiations as now conducted are destined to failure, and sentiment is becoming manifest that the only hope of strike settlement is through congressional action.

Even under emergency legislation, it is declared, which could be rushed through both houses quickly if supported by President Roosevelt, the time necessary to effect the machinery of operation admittedly would delay the functioning of any body set up by law to cope with industrial disputes like the waterfront tieup.

Prognostications of failure of negotiations were fulfilled when two new discussions produced two new disagreements, making a total of four in two days. Stalemates now have developed between owners and the masters, mates and pilots, marine engineers, cooks and stewards and marine firemen.



## For Labor Legislation

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, will leave for Sacramento next week to be present at the opening of the State Legislature. They will act as legislative agents respectively for the state and city central bodies in furthering legislation in labor's interest, co-operating with representatives of the railroad brotherhoods.

One of the first subjects to occupy their attention will be that of amending the state civil service laws, which in their present form are declared to work a handicap to skilled workers because of the "unwarranted scholastic qualifications" required of those who take examinations for civil service positions. An endeavor also will be made to provide for labor representation on the Civil Service Commission and also on boards having charge of the preparation and judging of examination papers.

Another labor measure to be taken up by the labor representatives will be one dealing with private arsenals of employers. The last convention of the State Federation of Labor pledged itself "to promote state and federal legislation making unlawful the possession of weapons of offense by corporation or industrial managements." Also, with reference to private armies under the guise of peace officers' associations or other misleading names, the Federation instructed its affiliated bodies "to purge themselves of all elements who are in the union for the purpose of securing information, under penalty of revocation of their affiliation with the State Federation of Labor," and pledged to said bodies the full support of the Federation in carrying out such instruction.

Other matters that will receive attention by the legislative agents will be the illegal use of the State Highway Patrol in strikes, a thirty-hour week bill, and repeal of the sales tax. Repeal of the criminal syndicalism act in all probability will be part of the legislative program. No doubt many proposals will be made to amend the workmen's compensation insurance act, some of them bene-

ficial and others detrimental to the interests of the workers. These will receive the careful scrutiny of the legislative agents.

Headquarters will be established in Sacramento, and when the location is determined announcement will be made so that unions interested in legislation may communicate with the agents.

## Brooklyn Bakers' Union Wins Right to Picket Struck Plant

The right to picket, to advertise a union label before places of business of non-union employers and before their customers, with signs also calling upon the public to purchase union label products, was recently reaffirmed in a bitterly contested court action in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Local Union No. 505, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, whose members were victims of a lock-out by the Standard Baking Company, which began May 1, 1933, has borne the brunt of battle to come through with a gallant victory.

## SIXTEEN MINERS DROWNED

The need for adequate safety equipment in mines is held to have been again demonstrated in a distressing tragedy at the Pessagem gold mine, operated by British interests in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil. A wall collapsed under heavy water pressure resulting from a cloudburst that flooded the underground passageway, resulting in the drowning of sixteen miners.

## Chicago Printers Act

Members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 employed on Chicago daily newspapers are in revolt following a four-to-one rejection of the publishers' proposal which was submitted to the members in a referendum election November 25. The publishers had stalled off the demands of the union for twenty-two months and then offered a counter-proposal that outraged the concepts of decency of the printers.

The newspaper printers started the ball rolling with two moves. First they got the union to instruct each newspaper chapel to elect two men to act in an advisory capacity to the scale committee. These twelve additional men were chosen and are functioning.

A joint meeting of all newspaper chapels was held with a view of formulating demands. In addition to that daily meetings are being held on the premises by the printers employed in each newspaper plant. This latter procedure has been very disturbing to the publishers because it has thrown all schedules out of gear.

The advisory committee has been holding daily meetings with the scale committee to draft final demands on the publishers. Failing to obtain compliance with these demands, the local union will be advised to request the International Typographical Union for strike sanction.

## Labor Board Is Upheld

In a unanimous decision the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., has upheld the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to compel employers to bargain collectively with their workers.

The decision came in the case of the Clyde Mallory Lines, which the N.L.R.B. ordered to bargain with the longshoremen of Tampa. The ruling of the court repeats not only this order, but the further order to desist from discriminating against longshoremen on account of their union affiliations, and to reinstate four discharged longshoremen under conditions determined by the board. The board had ordered the reinstatement of seven men, and the court sends the cases of the other three back to the N.L.R.B. for further findings.

Labor is jubilant, not only at the decision, but at the way the court links up the powers of the N.L.R.B. with much older established and sustained administrative powers.

### Proceedings Not Private

"The proceeding is not, it can not be made, a private one to enforce a private right," the opinion states. "It is a public procedure, looking only to the public ends. The statute has in mind the maintenance and furthering of industrial amity, and therefore peace—the prevention of industrial war."

"Viewed as administrative procedure, the proceedings and orders in question present no constitutional difficulties. Thus there may be, there are, administrative fines. Customs appraisers finally decide values."

"Licenses which the government confers it may and does take away without a jury trial. The procedure provided here looks to, the orders authorize, cease and desist orders to bring unfair practices to an end. That they reprobate and end them from the beginning presents no constitutional difficulty."

### "Ample Precedent Exists"

"Ample precedent exists in the Federal Trade Commission Act and the practices and decisions under it for the authority granted here to the board after a finding that unfair labor practices have occurred, to order a ceasing and desisting from them."

"When the practices are found to be the wrongful discharge of employees, and the wrongful failure to restore them to work because of their union activities, it is clear, we think, that a cease and desist order, made operative under the authority of the statute from the time of discharge, is as clearly within constitutional authority as if made effective alone for the future."

### HOSIERY WORKERS' CONVENTION

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, the regular 1937 convention, will be called into session in January by order of the national executive board of the union.

Apology is only egotism wrong side out.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.



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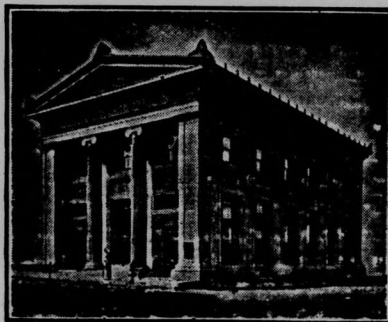
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## Registration Is Slow

Registration of industrial workers for old-age benefits under the Social Security Act is proceeding at a disappointingly slow pace, with indication that the task was far from complete when the original closing date of December 15 arrived. The Social Security Board appears to have greatly underestimated the size of the job, and is literally swamped with an inundation of workers' applications which its machinery is wholly inadequate to handle, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Initial estimates were that about 26,000,000 workers would be enrolled for account numbers under the program which goes into operation on January 1. While far less than this number has been enrolled so far, there is reason to believe that the ultimate number of enrolled workers who come under provisions of the law and are now holding jobs will be between 32,000,000 and 35,000,000.

### Forty Million May Enroll

These figures do not take into account the vast army of unemployed workers in the country who, in following their normal pursuits, are eligible to enrollment under provisions of the law. There is no way of telling to what extent unemployed workers have filled out and filed enrollment blanks.

However, it would not be surprising if the ultimate enrollment under provisions of the law exceeds the board's initial estimate of 26,000,000 by from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 workers. This would make a total enrollment well in excess of 40,000,000.

### Delay Seems Certain

Under terms of the law the plan of old-age benefits goes into operation on January 1. After that date deduction will be made regularly from workers' wages for an old-age retirement fund and matched dollar for dollar by similar payments of employers.

But with the great bulk of workers' applications for enrollment still in the process of assortment and classification, it may be weeks before the rolls of the board are completed and the system can be brought to a semblance of orderly procedure.

## Printers Object to School Drives

### For "Rat" Magazine Subscriptions

Emphatic protest has been lodged with the Peoria, Ill., School Board by Typographical Union No. 29 against the "common practice" of certain magazines in using the public school system as a means of promoting subscription drives. It was claimed that publications using this method of promotion are nearly always non-union products, while the complaint was directed specifically at several non-union magazines, which were named.

"We do not wish to enlist the school board in a drive against any magazine or publication of any kind," President Marble of the Typographical Union stated in a letter quoted in full in the Peoria "Labor Gazette."

"We do wish to remind you," he continued, "that to people who are paying their money and dedicating their efforts and their lives to the advancement of the labor movement, and the better social conditions for which that movement stands, it is

extremely obnoxious to have the public school system prostituted into a subscription agency for a lot of magazines described in labor circles as 'rat.'

"Members of the Typographical Union, along with other organizations of a like nature in Peoria, are to a great extent owners of property and patrons of the school system, and object to having their children made innocent tools to defeat the cause for which their parents are striving."

The practice of getting children to sell magazines, oftentimes through school contacts, is said to be indulged in rather extensively throughout the country by the most notorious of the comparatively few non-union publishers.

## Business Conditions

Business recovery, which continued in other parts of the United States, was checked in November, says the Twelfth Federal Reserve Bank, as a result of the maritime strike. The direct effects of the cessation of water-borne commerce were felt principally by producers whose agricultural and industrial products are normally marketed by water. Among the more important products shipped by water are wheat, barley, cotton, beans, dried and canned fruits, lumber and flour. Industries which depend upon cargo shipments for their supplies of raw materials were also affected. Supplies such as steel and certain manufactured products and industrial raw materials were cut off or received by rail at increased cost.

The shortage of raw materials and loss of markets contributed to a reduction in industrial and building operations. After allowance for customary seasonal influences, industrial employment in the three Pacific Coast states was reduced by 1 per cent and payrolls by 2 per cent between mid-October and mid-November.

Shrinkage in income of workers directly involved in maritime commerce, together with the small curtailment in payrolls received by industrial employees and a reduction in receipts from the sale of agricultural products, apparently had relatively little effect on retail purchases. Department store sales increased by the customary seasonal amount and this bank's seasonally adjusted index of retail furniture store sales increased 5 per cent. There was, however, a smaller expansion in retail purchases in this district than in other parts of the country.

If industry does not find a market for its increased production America will have another slump. The wages and hours guaranteed by the union label will prevent it.

## \$3600 Wage as Minimum

Employment for everyone wishing to work and a family income of at least \$3600 as the requisites for a return of capacity production in industry were advocated by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in a Christmas statement in which he reviewed labor events of 1936. He said in part:

"Labor looks forward to the new year with a renewed feeling of hope, inspiration and courage. It plans to drive definitely and unceasingly for the translation of the expressed wish of the people into effective action.

"No one can mistake or misinterpret the decision of the people of the United States in favor of social security legislation, the advancement of human welfare and the wider distribution of the national income.

"The year 1937, therefore, will record in a very large measure the realization of the purpose of labor to secure higher wages, higher standards of life and living, shorter hours as a remedy for unemployment, an accelerated drive for the abolition of child labor and the enactment of social justice legislation both by the Congress of the United States and by the state legislatures.

"The growing acceptance of labor's right to organize," Green said, was the outstanding 1936 development in labor history.

**Resolve:** To help, whenever possible, all men and women who are striving to improve their working conditions and wages through unions. Patronize the label, card and button of the various unions.

If you wish to help members of the International Typographical Union, remember the following publications are non-union:

"SATURDAY EVENING POST"  
"LADIES' HOME JOURNAL"  
"WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION"  
"AMERICAN MAGAZINE"  
"COLLIER'S WEEKLY"  
"NEWS-WEEK" "TIME" "TODAY"  
"RED BOOK" "BLUE BOOK"

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## Labor's Aspirations

To the Industrial Associations, the Chambers of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Associations, the Liberty League and other organizations which seem to be imbued with the belief that their prosperity depends upon keeping wages down to the lowest figure upon which an individual worker or worker's family can live, the statement of William Green of the American Federation of Labor, issued on Christmas Day, will appear fantastic.

That capacity production in industry depends upon a minimum wage of \$3600 a year and employment for every worker probably will be denounced as the dream of a fanatic which will call forth renewed effort on the part of the labor-haters against the labor unions.

However, there is logic as well as humanitarianism behind the statement of the leader of organized labor in America.

The day of the "living wage," based on the bare cost of living, is past. Labor has come to the conclusion that the producers of the luxuries as well as the necessities of life are and should be entitled to the enjoyment of the commodities they produce. If it takes an annual wage of \$3600 to bring about this condition, that is the wage for which it will strive. Its achievement is no more impossible than what has been accomplished for labor in the last half century.

Capital must eventually learn that the higher the reward for labor, the greater is the return to the employer. Men and women working for a bare existence do not provide a market for products of mechanical and scientific progress of this wonderful age in which we live. Workers will demand the right to be housed decently, to enjoy the use of modern mechanical contrivances, and to bring up their children in an atmosphere of culture and refinement commensurate with the wealth and stability of the nation which they have created.

The statement of President Green should act as a clarion call to the workers of the country and inspire them in the task of bringing to fruition their aspirations for a greater share in the products of industry.

The death of Arthur Brisbane on Christmas Day, at the age of 72, came as a shock to the nation. Readers were so accustomed to seeing his famous column, "Today," on the front pages of newspapers that it had become an institution. It is said of him that "he taught the American people to think," which may or may not be true; but he put forth an interesting daily resume of events in clear and understandable language. He was active to the last, and was reported to be America's highest paid newspaper writer.

## "A Happy New Year"

The year just closed has been a momentous one for labor—not that it has registered a series of victories for the organized workers so much as that it has seen them aroused as never before to their interests and to the manner of conserving them. In all the nation's history—perhaps not even in war times—has there been such a desire on the part of the unorganized to join with their fellows in carrying out labor's program and to enjoy the fruits of united effort in bringing about a higher standard of living for the toilers and a greater participation in the profits of industry.

True, there have been setbacks—as, for instance, the Supreme Court decisions nullifying "new deal" legislation enacted by a sympathetic Congress and administration. These, however, have only strengthened the determination of organized labor and spurred it on to greater effort. The overwhelming victory of President Roosevelt at the polls last November has had the effect of confirming his policies and creating a demand for re-enacting them into law that will pass the judicial test; and if this should prove futile, to work for a change in the fundamental law that will curb the power of the Supreme Court to nullify beneficial legislation demanded by the people. The outlook now is that the new year will witness some epoch-marking legislation looking to a more equal distribution of the profits of industry between capital and labor.

But one dark cloud appears on the horizon—the split in the ranks of labor itself. For more than half a century the American Federation of Labor has been the central authority around which the organized labor movement has rallied. It has been the court of last resort in labor matters, and under its wise and statesmanlike management the great gains made by labor have been realized. Now its authority has been challenged and flouted—for reasons that will not be discussed here.

Organized labor has survived many vicissitudes, and will survive the present unpleasantness. It is deplorable that there should be division at this time when there is so much to be done that can be accomplished only through united action. It should be the aim and purpose of every true trade unionist to strive for unity. He who would widen the gap is but aligning himself with the enemies of labor, ever alert to take advantage of a division in the ranks of the organized workers.

The greatest boon that the New Year can bring to American labor is a determination on the part of its leaders to lay aside all considerations except the best interests of the movement as a whole. If this is not done they should be replaced by men who can and will work unselfishly for the good of all.

To labor everywhere, and especially to its readers and patrons, the Labor Clarion wishes "A Happy and Prosperous New Year."

A press dispatch says that the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company on December 22 distributed more than \$50,000 in the form of food-exchange cards to its 7000 striking employees in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Oklahoma. Plant foremen visited the homes of strikers and left cards with an exchange value of \$1.50 to \$15. The cards were drafts drawn on Pittsburgh Plate which can be exchanged at stores for food. It would seem that a corporation which could show such a spirit of generosity could have been induced to add that sum to wages instead of strike relief.

Secretary Roper's public utterances are almost always the butt of newspaper criticism. But it would be difficult to find anything to hang criticism on in the statement that the King Edward-Mrs. Simpson affair "should not concern us" and that "we have troubles enough of our own without taking over those of England."

## Suggestion for New Year

A contributor to the San Francisco "News" has the following suggestion for the New Year. Anything that will tend to lessen the menace to children on city streets should be given careful consideration by the public, and especially by parents. Here is an opportunity for San Francisco to institute a real "safety campaign." The author of the letter is Ben C. Duniway:

"In the April issue of the 'Readers' Digest' I ran across the following item:

"As president of the Flint, Mich., Automobile Club, Wilson S. Isherwood became appalled at the mounting toll of child traffic victims. As a result of his efforts toward child safety, "backyard playgrounds" were developed, with the idea of making the home the most attractive play spot for youngsters. Many civic organizations co-operated. Wherever children were found playing in the street the aid of parents was enlisted in establishing a backyard playground. Families unable to purchase equipment were provided with salvage materials donated by factories and stores. Prizes were awarded for the best backyard playgrounds, and 1284 of them were established. The entire cost of the huge program was \$402.93. The success of the plan has brought inquiries from many places in the United States, Canada and Europe. Safety leaders everywhere have urged their communities to adopt the plan. During the summer months when children were out of school, an all-time safety record was established for Flint, with not a single child traffic fatality."

"In view of the fact that you are conducting a safety campaign in San Francisco, it has occurred to me that it might be possible for you people to assist in promoting some such campaign here."

## Does Not Represent Labor

As usual, the communists will be represented at Sacramento by a lobby of their own when the Legislature meets in biennial session. And, again as usual, an attempt is being made to make it appear that it is to represent labor.

A convention has been called by the "People's Legislative Conference," "which is expected to rally all labor and progressive people's organizations" to fight for a legislative program. A communist publication says that "legislative committees of many unions are expected to push organization of the Sacramento convention." It also gives a "partial list" of the sponsors.

Apparently the real sponsors have been omitted from the list published, which contains only names unknown to the labor movement; some are known in radical circles in southern California. There are no San Francisco "sponsors."

It should not be necessary to state that this organization has no connection whatever with organized labor. While some unions, misled by the representations made in circular letters, may be induced to send delegates, they should understand that the convention is of communist origin and will be dominated by communists.

Labor will be represented at Sacramento by its own lobby, as it has been in former years. These will represent the California State Federation of Labor, the railway brotherhoods, the San Francisco and Los Angeles Labor Councils, and other labor bodies working through the labor lobby. Labor is not, and never has been, depending on the Communist party to represent it before the Legislature.

As his contribution to the brand of "Christmas spirit" inculcated in the youth of Germany, Jew-Baiter Streicher has published a book for children whose theme is, "The devil is a Jew." It contains, among other gems, a poem entitled, "The Devil Is the Father of the Jew." One is at a loss to fathom the psychology of men who, while celebrating the birthday of Christ, Himself a Jew, could be guilty of such monstrous conduct.



## Suggestions for 1937

By Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins

The past year marked further and substantial gains in the economic well-being of the United States and it seems as if we can look forward with confidence to a continuation of progress in the New Year.

If the great depression through which we have passed had been a scourge of typhus or some other plague we would be thinking now about the means to make another such scourge impossible. So we should be exploring and planning in the public interest with the end in view of forging in advance every possible device of preparedness and prevention against any possible recurrence of widespread economic disaster and the unemployment and suffering which come in its wake. This I recommend is what we as a people must do consciously through co-operation this year.

There should also be co-operation during 1937 between workers and employers in terms of honorable and competent bargaining between groups of equal influence and responsibility. There can be co-operation between employers and workers, and there is a great desire for such co-operation on both sides. But real and effective co-operation requires terms of equal bargaining power which results from organization and recognition of equality between the two parties.

### Protection for Workers

We need assurance of protection of workers against the major hazards of modern industry—lack of earning power due to accidents, due to unemployment, and due to old age and untimely death. These are partially provided for in the present Social Security Act.

There ought to be a permanent activity in the United States for the rehabilitation of the victims of the depression and of old-age poverty. Let us not call it relief any more—let's call it rehabilitation and reconstruction. If we had had a great war or a great earthquake we would cease to think in terms of relief and begin to think in terms of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the victims of these disasters.

We should begin to think in terms of training people who in the past have gone into one form of occupation or another without any training and remain permanently unskilled and almost under-skilled during their lifetime. We should plan in terms of preparing young people regularly for a longer practical education period of special training and special education. We should think regularly in terms of directing older people to means of subsistence which are not in competition with those of the wage earners actively engaged in the field of production.

### Workers' and Employers' Problems

We should begin to develop a program in the next few years to make it possible for labor groups in this country to know and understand the wage and hour problems of different and varied industries, and the problems of production within each industry. This is exceedingly important in order that they may actually enter into collective bargaining with their employers on realistic terms, on terms where they could indicate that they know the industry as their employers know it when they sit down around the table to discuss with them the collective agreements of the future. It is essential to that exercise of equal responsibility so often advised.

We should continue to study a program for the stability of employment as well as for the stability and continuity of incomes now that we are entering into a period of recovery. It is in this period that we as a nation must take action that will prevent or at least mitigate the distress of possible future economic variations. A large part of our unemployment can be prevented and the adoption of programs for this by co-operation of employers,

workers and the government will be a major program.

Let the nation's wage earners, employers and other groups continue to co-operate throughout 1937 in the public interest so that there may be further gains in employment and pay envelopes, with increased profits to industry and higher dividends to investors.

### ASK JUDGE'S IMPEACHMENT

The Central Labor Union of Knoxville, Tenn., has demanded by resolution the impeachment of Federal Judge John Gore of the Middle Tennessee District because he issued an injunction against the T.V.A. Judge Gore defied a decision of the United States Supreme Court in his recent action in granting an injunction restraining T.V.A. from building transmission lines, the resolution charged.

### PEACE DRIVE ON CONGRESS

Aiming at the enactment of legislation in the next session of Congress to keep the United States out of war, the Emergency Peace Campaign, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is preparing to launch another phase of its work at the first of the year. Stronger neutrality legislation and the establishment of a defense policy limited to defense of our soil only head the campaign's program, which includes nearly 1500 peace meetings in cities from coast to coast. Charles Phelps Taft, second son of the twenty-seventh President of the United States, is chairman of this phase of the campaign.

### NO PARDON FOR KENTUCKY MINERS

Refusal by Governor A. B. Chandler of Kentucky to free the four Harlan County miners serving life terms despite strong new evidence that they were framed up by anti-union coal interests has given new momentum to the fight for their liberation. Chandler's decision came at the end of a two-hour hearing on December 24, at which liberation of the prisoners was urged by two key witnesses, labor leaders, state legislators, and defense representatives. Testimony by the witnesses corroborated the defense contention that these men were unjustly convicted. But the governor said "not enough evidence" was presented to convince him.

## Fake "Labor Papers"

The attention of the LaFollette Senate Committee investigating labor spies was directed last week to a publication calling itself the "Labor World" and which is being distributed to striking employees of the Remington-Rand Company, according to "Labor," journal of the railroad brotherhoods.

This "labor paper" contains a scurrilous attack on the leaders of the strike and a defense of the company's vicious anti-labor methods, including the use of professional strikebreakers.

Incidentally some of these same strikebreakers recently testified under oath that part of their "technique" called for the distribution of printed matter intended to destroy the faith of strikers in their union officials.

Several "labor papers" are known to exist in the United States on the revenue they receive from anti-union employers. These "labor papers" are cleverly edited publications. Most of them contain several columns of legitimate labor news to disguise their real purpose.

But each issue invariably contains at least one "poison" article—a story calculated to injure some group of strikers or ward off an organization movement in a certain industry.

Of course, someone pays for this propaganda, but only the merciless probe of a Senate investigating committee is likely to expose the facts.

Consumers will fare better if they trade at "fair" shops.

## Comment on World Events

(I.L.N.S.)

A story received from Chicago should be posted up wherever workers meet, just to show what it means in serious trials to belong to a real, live union.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is in the hands of a trustee. Federal Judge John P. Barnes authorized the trustee to restore to the pre-depression level the wages of 2033 unorganized employees of the railroad. It is estimated that this will increase the railroad's payroll \$32,681 a month.

And the Associated Press dispatch telling this news closes with the guileless and truthful words:

"The pay cuts of the organized employees of the carrier were restored a year ago."

Thirty-two thousand, six hundred and eighty-one dollars a month means \$390,172 a year. That is what those fellows lost by not being organized. Really, it would pay quite a lot of union dues.

\* \* \*

Fascist Italian rulers of Tripoli are flogging Jews in the market place of that North African town for the crime of closing their shops on Saturday.

That is the official reason. It covers a mean subterfuge. Jews have been moving from the old ghetto to the better parts of the town and opening shops on good streets and corners. To drive them back to the ghetto, the Fascist authorities decreed that all shops must be kept open every day of the week except Sunday. Jews of Tripoli, being orthodox, keep Saturday as the Sabbath.

Most of them went back to the ghetto, but a few stayed in their places and closed their shops on Saturday. For this grave offense two were flogged on December 8 with the kourbash, an Oriental whip with plaited and weighted leather thongs.

Incredible? Not for Fascism. Fascism isn't civilized, and the Italian paper in Tripoli, which gave a full account of the affair, spoke of the "moderation" which gave the victims only ten lashes each.

Obviously, the anti-Semitic fanaticism of Nazi Germany is spreading to its Fascist Italian ally. Crime is contagious.

As a sidelight we learn that only 21,000 Italians are living in Tripoli, though the country was seized to "furnish an outlet for Italy's teeming population" more than twenty years ago.

\* \* \*

The outlays for arming the United States are causing apprehension among the Canadian people, with whom this country has observed more than a century of unbroken peace, according to Miss Agnes MacPhail, only woman member of the Canadian Parliament.

Speaking in Washington recently, she said: "We think it is time you called a halt to your increasing military and naval appropriations if we are to take to heart the sweet words of peace and good-will that drop from the lips of your President."

### FEDERAL SECURITY PAYMENTS

Federal grants totaling \$1,112,818.05 for public assistance in Delaware, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wisconsin were announced by the Social Security Board last week. These are the first allotments of federal funds to be made for 1937 to states with approved plans for aid to the needy aged, needy blind, or dependent children. With these grants the total federal contributions since February to states with approved public assistance plans now comes to \$94,716,041.75; of this amount \$81,449,250.84 was for old-age assistance, \$3,376,246.42 for aid to the blind, and \$9,890,544.49 for aid to dependent children. Under the Social Security Act the federal government pays approximately half the states' expenditures for aid to the needy aged and the needy blind, and one-third of the cost to the states for aid to dependent children.



## Social Security Act

Through the Social Security Act the nation has voiced a "renewed declaration of American independence—independence from the bondage of insecurity, want and fear," Frank Bane, executive director of the Social Security Board, declared in an address on the "America's Town Meeting of the Air" program over a nationwide network in New York City.

"It took the depression to teach us that security is a problem for the nation as well as for the individual, the community and the state," Bane said. "And it took nearly four years of so-called 'emergency' to convince us that the federal government cannot be content merely to play the role of a temporary stop-gap.

"With the passage of the Social Security Act of 1935 the federal government entered into a long-term partnership with its states and their communities—a partnership for the protection of the American people."

### Five National Problems

The act, Bane explained, is designed to meet no less than five national problems—"to protect childhood, to provide for the physically handicapped, to safeguard the public health, to break the impact of unemployment, and to establish a systematic defense against dependency in old age."

Emphasizing that the states themselves take the lead in this enterprise, Bane referred to the Social Security Act as "a framework of co-operative action" giving federal support to state administrative agencies and placing federal participation "on a permanent and constructive basis."

Bane also called attention to provisions for unemployment compensation which are state-initiated and state-administered. To the working people of America, the executive director asserted, this means "relief from ever-present fear," "a cushion when the blow does fall," compensation to "tide a man over until he again finds work," to "keep his family from immediate want and to help him to conserve his savings."

### Curtailling Unemployment Disasters

To others, Bane continued, unemployment compensation will mean "that the man without a pay envelope will no longer constitute a threat to the jobs of other men whose goods and services he can

no longer buy. By maintaining a part of his purchasing power between jobs it may help to break the vicious spiral of business depressions. It means the nation as a whole has taken a long first step toward curtailing, for the future, the cumulative disasters of unemployment.

"The old-age benefits plan is the one section of the act to be federally administered—for the simple reason that nothing less than national coverage offers a practical means of protecting all our working people all their working lives," he added. "Every man and woman included in this system will get back more than he pays in taxes under the Social Security Act. Three facts about these benefits are of outstanding importance: Now, for the first time, the vast majority of American working people will be assured of a regular income after their productive days are over. Second, industry shares equally with the workers in providing for this protection. And third, the foundation of this system is as sound as our government itself.

### All Have Something to Gain

"These, then, are the things the Social Security Act sets out to do—the things it is, in fact, actually doing for security in America today. We have everything to gain from such a program. And this applies not only to the millions who benefit directly under one or another of its provisions, but also to business, to government, and to all of us as private citizens.

"The Social Security Act is no perfect law. The Congress that framed it and enacted it and the board that is now responsible for its administration recognize that growth and change are inherent in any long-time program. The act itself contains legal provision for such change. There are differences of opinion with respect to methods of finance, and with respect to methods of administration. These differences of opinion can, and will, be resolved through further study and through the practical experience gained only in the day-to-day business of operation. These methods of finance and administration are important. But far more important and far-reaching is the fact that now, at this belated date, our national government has recognized its responsibility to safeguard the individual American citizen against the common hazards of his economic life. Through the Social Security Act it accepts that responsibility and proposes to do something constructive about it.

"The problems of security which the act is designed to meet are complex because our modern industrial society is complex. But the principle on which it is founded, its philosophy if you will, is simple. It is a reiteration of our faith in democracy, a renewed declaration of American independence—of independence from the bondage of insecurity, want and fear."

Ol' Man Depression was reared in non-union industries.

## Vital Labor Problems

A broad program for labor was given serious consideration by the conference of around sixty national and international trade union officials called by Secretary of Labor Perkins, which met in Washington recently.

Although, according to the official report by Miss Perkins, the meeting did not develop any "general agreement or consensus of opinion as to the method by which we can move forward," definite positions were taken on a number of major problems affecting working men and women.

### Right to Organize Affirmed

The conference affirmed "the right of all workers to organize freely and bargain collectively" and agreed that an obligation rested upon employers not to discriminate against workers because of their choice of a form of organization.

It was agreed by the labor officials that methods of stabilizing employment and preventing unemployment "were a part of the major programs the government ought to carry out in co-operation with organized labor, and the rest of the public which has an interest in this matter."

### Amend Walsh-Healy Act

Another important recommendation was that the Walsh-Healy public contracts act, which requires government contractors to maintain fair working conditions (a work week not in excess of forty hours, payment of prevailing wages, sanitary factory conditions, and a ban on child and convict labor) be broadened to include contracts as low as \$2000 instead of the present \$10,000 minimum. It was stated that the act should also be amended to include the collective bargaining clause originally in the Senate bill.

### Continued Relief for Jobless

Special emphasis was placed upon the continuation of relief for the unemployed "so long as it is necessary." The importance of advance planning of public works and the development of the United States Employment Service were also stressed.

With regard to minimum wages, there was a difference of opinion in the conference. One group recommended minimum wage laws for women workers only, another group wanted this restriction made applicable to all workers, and a third favored government sanction for "the wage level fixed by competent collective bargaining."

Miss Perkins said "the need of a constitutional amendment has been discussed," but that there was "a variation of opinion."

## Forty-Hour Week Enjoyed by Employees of Florsheim Company

In an article headed "Florsheim Shoe Company Renews Union Agreement," published in the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, it was stated the renewed agreement covering the Chicago plant of the Florsheim Shoe Company carried wage rates of from 66 cents to \$1.20 per hour for the "forty-four-hour work-week."

The statement regarding the "forty-four-hour work-week" was incorrect. A letter from John J. Mara, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, states that "the agreement provides for a forty-hour week on the same conditions that applied during the N.R.A. when the code for the shoe industry was in effect."

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## Relief Will Continue

President Roosevelt at his semi-weekly press conference December 22 said that there would be no drastic cuts in the work relief program, and declared with emphasis that all those in need will be cared for.

He was asked about the report that relief rolls will be cut one-third in the next six months, and replied that he never had heard of such a proposal. He repeated his already published announcement that he would ask Congress for \$500,000,000 to carry W.P.A. through to June 30, when the fiscal year ends.

He added that this was not the only money that would be available during the next six months, but declined to say how much more or where it would come from, save that it could be transferred from various balances to the W.P.A., and that enough would be available to keep W.P.A. relief at its present level if necessary.

### Relief Problem Under Study

The government is now spending more than \$150,000,000 a month on relief and checks are going out to 2,480,000 families.

The entire relief problem is being studied and reviewed, the President said. No accurate data are available yet, but they will be ready before he goes to Congress for the money.

A story going the rounds in Washington and said to come from a source inside the administration explains why state relief administrators were ordered to cut relief and then had those orders revoked.

### Morgenthau Urged Step, Is Report

According to this story, Secretary of the Treasurer Morgenthau urged the President immediately after the election to take a step toward balancing the budget by cutting relief costs. The President, busy with preparations for his trip to Buenos Aires, told Morgenthau to take up the matter with Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator.

Morgenthau, the story goes, "took it up" by telling Hopkins that relief expenditures would have to be cut, as the funds were running out. Assuming that the secretary spoke with presidential authority, Hopkins ordered the cuts. The resulting outcry reached the President on his ship and he wirelessly Hopkins to stop the cuts.

### BEN TILLET'S WIFE DEAD

Mrs. Jane Tillett, 77, wife of Ben Tillett, veteran laborite leader, died in London on December 23. During the famous dock workers' strike in 1889 she became known as the "dock workers' mother." Prior to her marriage Mrs. Tillett was assistant secretary of the Dock Workers' Union. A few weeks ago veteran dock workers presented her with a jewel casket, but she was too ill to receive their delegation.

## Employers Pay Strike Benefits

### In Unique Mexican Settlement

Settlement of the three-month-old strike in the San Luis Potosi plant of the Guggenheim-owned American Smelting and Refining Company has been reached by an agreement which not only provides for a general wage increase but gives the

workers 10 per cent of the pay they lost during the walkout, says a Mexico City correspondent of "Labor."

In other words, the company is paying the strike benefits. In addition to \$110,000 which the management has agreed to pay for the wage loss during the strike, the company is paying the Union of Miners and Metal Workers \$5000 for the organization's expense in conducting the strike.

### UNION DRIVERS WIN INCREASE

Ten thousand union chauffeurs and drivers in the Chicago area will receive \$1,500,000 more in wages during 1937 under an agreement just made between the Cartage Exchange of Chicago and Local 705 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Local 705 of the Chicago Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union. Under the terms, effective January 1, all chauffeurs and drivers will receive a \$3 weekly increase in wages, which now range from \$29 to \$38.50.

## Greetings to President

Secretary Matthew Woll and Executive Secretary Gilbert E. Hyatt of the Labor Division of the national committee in charge of the President's Birthday celebration have announced that within a week thousands of monster blanks for birthday greetings to the President would begin going by express to labor organizations throughout the country.

Committee chairmen will distribute these great blanks to their committee members for signatures. Each signer will pay 25 cents as he signs the big blank. When blanks are filled they will be taken to the Postal Telegraph's nearest office and turned in to the company, with the money. Postal Telegraph will transmit the names of birthday greeting signers to the President. The money will be transmitted by the company, without any deduction, to Treasurer Keith Morgan of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for use in the war against infantile paralysis.

Each chairman will send a report to Executive Secretary Hyatt, but all money will be sent by the Postal Telegraph Company direct to Treasurer Morgan. Executive Secretary Hyatt will report to National Labor Division Chairman William Green and to Colonel Henry L. Doherty, chairman of the national committee.

Meanwhile local labor chairmen will encourage attendance at Birthday Balls everywhere. In some cases local labor chairmen will arrange separate affairs for labor, as has been done in other years.

This week announcement was made of the appointment of D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, as chairman of the railroad section of the labor division. President Robertson will mobilize railroad workers throughout the country.

## Mooney-Billings Appeal

Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor, following instructions of the recent meeting of the executive council of that body, has been engaged in mailing a circular letter calling for financial aid to the Mooney-Billings defense.

The appeal is made to international, state, central and local union labor bodies throughout the nation. Status of the case following the recent hearing by the referee named by the California Supreme Court in the pending habeas corpus proceedings is explained, together with the need for funds that will be required in preparing the 15,000-page record.

Accompanying the appeal is a set of resolutions, adopted by the Federation executive council, briefly relating some of the history of the case and various actions of the local Labor Council, the State Federation and the A. F. of L. in connection with the most recent financial appeal.

The State Federation letter specifically directs that all remittances be made to the San Francisco Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp streets, that body having accepted stewardship of the fund.

### SETTLE ALUMINUM WORKERS' STRIKE

Homer Martin, International president of the United Automobile Workers of America, announced in Detroit that a strike of 650 workers at two plants of the Aluminum Company of America had been settled. Under the agreement reached the union is granted recognition, the company promised that no discrimination would be practiced, and said it would reopen the plants immediately.

The president of the American Snuff Company last year got salary and "other compensation" totaling \$54,080. Such a sum is not to be sneezed at.

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## HALE'S BASEMENT

Sutter 8000



## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Members of San Francisco Typographical Union and others of his legion of friends are sympathizing with Harry C. Crotty of the San Francisco "News" chapel, whose eldest son, Harold L. Crotty, succumbed December 25 to injuries he had suffered the previous day in an automobile crash on the highway near Pacific City while he, in company with his wife and 14-year-old son, was en route to the home of his parents in San Francisco to spend Christmas Eve. While Mrs. Crotty was severely injured, the son escaped with minor bruises and cuts. All were removed to Mills Memorial Hospital in San Mateo following the collision of a car with that occupied by the Crotty family. Mr. Crotty was born in Kansas City, Mo. He was 36 years old, a resident of San Jose and manager of the San Jose branch of the Cobbledick-Kibbe Glass Company. His body was brought to San Francisco, where his funeral services, conducted by San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., were held last Tuesday. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

J. V. Roney, veteran member of Typographical Union No. 21, who retired from trade activities some years ago, died at his home in Alameda last Friday. In announcing his death, the San Francisco "News" recounted this interesting and memorable incident in Mr. Roney's life:

"The ground was still rocking and fire was sweeping San Francisco the morning of April 18, 1906, but from two hand presses in a shop at 1308 Mission street rolled 'extras' of the 'Daily News'—the only newspaper printed the morning of the earthquake and fire.

"The presses which gave to a terror-stricken city its first authentic account of the disaster were owned by J. V. Roney, president of the Monarch Printing Company.

"Years later Mr. Roney, who helped turn the presses, reminisced:

"The 'News' plant was still intact, but it was impossible to operate due to loss of electricity. William D. Wasson, the editor, moved his staff and much equipment into my shop. Reporters, printers, even Mr. Wasson took their turn at the hand-crank."

Mr. Wasson, who was, as stated, editor of the "Daily News" at the time above mentioned—when it was just emerging from its swaddling clothes—still holds membership in Typographical Union No. 21. He isn't "following the trade," however.

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Last report we had from him he was conducting a real estate office in San Jose.

Mr. Roney died of heart failure. He was 71 years old. His wife, Catherine, and a son, Harvey Roney of Los Angeles, survive. Mr. Roney's body was taken to Los Angeles for burial.

Mr. M. A. Wright of the book and job branch is a patient at Franklin Hospital, where his right arm, which was broken in a fall he suffered while at work recently, is undergoing repairs. It's a compound fracture, and the present outlook is "All" will be on the hospital list for several weeks.

Mitchell ("Mickey") Alexander, on the retired list of Typographical Union No. 21, is reported seriously ill at his home, 5622 Laverne Avenue, Oakland.

The union label on menu cards tells a pleasing story. It reveals the fair conditions under which the printing is done and also indicates the sympathetic attitude of the restaurant proprietor toward a better standard of living. Help improve conditions in this special line of printing by demanding the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on all menus.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Members of the chapel exchanged presents during the festive season. Of course, the gifts were not always useful, but they created lots of merriment.

One of the boys in the classified department sat down to make out the list of things his prospective bride wished. However, after figuring up the cost, he decided it would be cheaper to marry the girl, which he did.

One lad, a strict teetotaler, got a bottle of Haig & Haig. Needless to say, he had many friends for the time being.

Louis Reuben, who has been away for some time, sent a letter to Benny Dwyer, in which he asked the boys to visit him at Mt. Zion Hospital, room 224, and help him keep his nightshirt from creeping up around his ears. Visiting hours are 2 to 4.

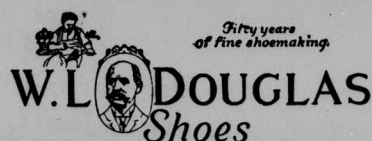
The wife of one of the boys went with him to spend Christmas at the home of another member of the chapel. Next day she asked hubby, "Why do you call Mr. So-and-So 'Rabbi'? I thought he was 'Deacon.'" Evidently got the churches mixed up.

To all our many friends and union members, for the chapel and myself, we send best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

### ELEVATOR OPERATORS

At the last meeting of the Elevator Operators and Starters' Union, Local 117, the following officers were elected. They will be installed at the next meeting, Tuesday, January 12, 1937, 8 p. m.: Charles Canny, president; Claude Byrd, vice-president; Grover C. Davlin, secretary; Fred Newman, treasurer; H. Lewis, business agent; Ed Jacobs, guide; Labor Council delegate, H. Lewis; executive board, A. Doctor, Charles Wehr, C. Tomlinson, Dan Fields and E. Bundy; trustees, Bert Smith, E. Kainer and Ralph Priest.

The San Francisco Federal Theater Project furnishes employment for 270 people in the various professions of stage and theater.



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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The writer overlooked the mailing of notes in sufficient time to insure publication in last week's Labor Clarion.

December meeting was well attended and much interest manifested in proceedings. Mr. Beckmeyer of the Machinists' Union addressed the meeting on the maritime situation. He is a ready and convincing speaker and his talk was thoroughly appreciated. A liberal donation was voted striking waterfront unions during the duration of strike.

Larry White, widely-known promoter of boxing events and energetic manager of "champions" and "near" champions of the roped arena, was among those present at our December meeting. Larry, after being feted by many friends, left on a several months' tour of Eastern cities as manager of, it is said, a "rising star" in the middleweight division of fistiana.

Gus Legna and Joe Howard were reported as convalescent from recent illness.

Accompanied by his wife, Edward Hoertkorn, assistant foreman of the "Daily News," plans to speed the departing year and welcome the advent of the New Year with friends in Portland. And may it be a happy one.

Francis Lavery deposited a traveler from Chicago.

George Cheseldine of Los Angeles Mailers' Union, a former member of this union, was struck by an electric train in that city recently. Besides other injuries he suffered the loss of three fingers in the accident.

"Seattle Mailers' Union reached a settlement of the dispute with the 'P.-I.' satisfactory to both sides," says the Seattle "Labor News." No details regarding the settlement have been given out as yet.

Convention, Colorado Springs—Visitor Perry of Denver: "I believe it would be better not to make any statement before the convention at this time. There will be five or six more visitors from Denver and then we may have something to report on." Convention proceedings show President Roberts—speaking of Denver—took sixteen lines, or some 130 words; Tracy Menard, twelve, namely: "Tracy Menard of Denver discussed the situation in Denver Mailers' Union No. 8." It is reliably reported the convention's stenographer suffered an attack of "writer's cramp" and failed to take down the remarks of Menard and others of the Denver union in giving the convention their views on being refused financial assistance by M. T. D. U. officers in efforts toward organizing the Denver "Post." Organizing of that newspaper would, it is conservatively estimated, add twenty regular situation holders and dues-paying members to the Denver union. The apparent "lapsus mentus" of the stenographer in failing to make full and complete record of the proceedings of the convention seemed to be all right with officers and delegates, for they show no one protesting it. Evidently M. T. D. U. officers and advisers understand one another on convention proceedings, frequently, if not always, being more noteworthy for "omissions" than otherwise. When paying their dues to the M. T. D. U. members of that organization should consider the "helping hand" M. T. D. U. officers extended their brethren of the Denver union. President Roberts (convention): "But we are not going to forget Denver." Probably not. Last election, for president M. T. D. U., Weaver of Indianapolis (not Roberts) carried the Denver union. And if members imagine the way you vote cuts no figure among the "higher-ups" of the M. T. D. U., they are not familiar with the "political shenanigans" of M. T. D. U. officers.

Labor union joining and union label buying make a doubled-barreled shotgun for Ol' Man Depression.



## "We Don't Patronize"

Following is the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor, adopted by the annual convention of 1936. It is called to the especial attention of every affiliated organization, with a request for an active campaign in their immediate territory:

**Drug Stores**—Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

**Foods and Beverages**—All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Foster's Bakeries; Holly Sugar Company, Tracy; Inter-State Baking Company, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; Keating Sweets and Steinbrau Beer (distributed by Keating Candy Company, Sacramento); Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., in Southern California; products of the John Morrell Company, pork and beef packers; San Francisco Cracker Company of North American Biscuit Company; Wilson Confectioner, Stockton, Palo Alto and San Francisco.

**Furniture**—Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Ore.

**Hotels and Restaurants**—Foster's Lunches; Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Southern Hotel, Southern Bar and French Cafe, Bakersfield.

**Newspapers and Periodicals**—"American Magazine"; "Collier's Weekly"; "Five Star Weekly" (an insert magazine used by various Coast daily and weekly publications); Riverside "Evening Press"; The Sun Company of San Bernardino, Calif., including all its subsidiaries, viz.: San Bernardino "Daily Sun," San Bernardino "Evening Telegram," Sun Printing and Publishing House, Inland Engraving and Colortype Company, Sun Advertising Service, Sun Engraving Company, Sun Investment Company and Acme Color Print Company; "Women's Home Companion."

**Petroleum Products**—All products and service stations of the Standard Oil Company of California, the Shell Oil Company and the Wilshire Oil Company.

**Resorts** (all situated in Lake County)—Hoberg's, Siegler, Adams Springs, Lucerne, Austin's and Saratoga Springs.

**Wearing Apparel**—Co-Op Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Goldstone Bros., San Francisco; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma.

### GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE FIESTA

A city-wide celebration of the Golden Gate Bridge opening in San Francisco next May, with the Redwood Empire counties co-operating in all activities, is projected by Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, Jr., general chairman of the Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta and Citizens' Committee. Brown said the committee believes that the celebration should be carried on in every section of San Francisco, with the carnival spirit prevailing during the four days that are proposed to hold the fiesta.

### Truck Drivers in Philadelphia

#### Win Strike for Union Recognition

A brief strike by Truck Drivers' Local No. 107, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, of Philadelphia, won a distinct victory in union recognition, with the question of hours and minimum wages to be determined by a fair practices committee, headed by Mayor Wilson.

The walkout was called at the produce terminals of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio rail-

roads, spreading rapidly to loading platforms of merchants along the Delaware River, for a time threatening the loss of \$1,000,000 in perishable goods. Six hundred cars of perishables were on the siding when the strike was called, after previous futile attempts to gain union recognition and thus bring about wage and hour adjustments desired by the workers.

### Government Employees to Observe "National Civil Service Week"

The third formal observance of National Civil Service Week, under auspices of the American Federation of Government Employees, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, is being planned.

The keynote of the 1937 observance will be "Extension of the Merit System," when the fifty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of civil service status for federal employees arrives, January 16, 1937. The first civil service act was signed by President Chester A. Arthur on January 16, 1883.

Both major political parties in the last election were pledged to protection and extension of civil service. The merit system apparently will be made a part of the government reorganization program, on which House, Senate and presidential committees are now working.

## Anti-Picketing Repeal

The committee authorized by the Labor Council to meet and formulate plans for the campaign for repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance at the special election to be held in February has held two meetings and decided to leave the details to an executive committee of twenty-five.

This committee, appointed by Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the Labor Council, met on Monday of this week. It is composed of the following:

Edward D. Vandeleur, Thomas L. Chambers, president of the Building Trades Council; John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council; Frank Brown, Molders' Union; George Hollis, Typographical Union No. 21; Laurence Palacios, Laundry Workers; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers; Clarence H. King, Musicians; Jack Smith, Plasterers; James E. Rickets, Building Trades Council; Hugo Ernst, Culinary Workers; Jack Spalding, Plumbers; Fred West, Window Cleaners; Dan Del Carlo, Glass Workers; Jack Field, Steam Fitters; Carl Barnes, Milk Wagon Drivers; Joseph Mazza, Bricklayers; Henry Schmidt, Longshoremen; Joseph Murphy, Hod Carriers; Warren G. Denton, Warehousemen; Gordon Stein, Fur Workers; Robert Scott, Street Carmen No. 1004; C. T. McDonald, Cooks No. 44; Harry McCormick, Laborers; James McKnight, Electricians.

This committee formulated tentative plans and appointed sub-committees and will hold weekly meetings until the election.

## Company Union Ousted

Efforts of the Ford Motor Company to maintain a "company union" in its big plant in Mexico City have been balked by the Mexican Supreme Court, according to advices received by "Labor."

In a ruling handed down December 2 the court outlawed the Ford "dummy," declaring that it had none of the "fundamental requirements which are essential to bona fide labor unions."

Mexican laws require employers to bargain collectively, and the Ford management set up the "company union" two years ago as a maneuver to evade the law.

All employees were fired and given the three months' pay that Mexican statutes require. A new force was hired and forced into the newly established "dummy." An official Labor Disputes Board, composed of labor, capital and government representatives, ruled that the "company union" conformed to legal requirements and gave it official status.

An "outside" labor organization protested this ruling, however, and when the case came before the Mexican Supreme Court the "dummy" was declared illegal and ordered immediately dissolved.

A workers' organization whose aims "are not the defense of working class against organizations of capital" does not qualify as a legal labor union, the court declared, pointing out that formal requirements, such "as having a set of by-laws, an executive committee, etc.," should not be permitted to serve as a smoke screen to hide its real purpose.

### DRIVERS ORDERED REINSTATED

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Pacific Greyhound Lines, Inc., to "offer full reinstatement" with back pay to two discharged drivers. The board found that Vincent R. Sager and Henry A. Camy had been dismissed for activity in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The company also was ordered to withdraw recognition from the drivers' association, which the board said the company had "interfered with and dominated."

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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 18, 1936

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes approved as corrected—Window Cleaners donated \$15 to Optical Workers.

**Credentials**—From Ferry Boatmen's Union, M. Frazier vice P. Bruelshaw; from Bakery Drivers, James J. Ward, Herbert A. Falk, Clarence J. Walsh, John F. Shelley and George G. Kidwell. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Stockton Central Labor Council, stating that the Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop are now fair. From Longshoremen 38-79, acknowledging receipt of \$210 for relief kitchen. From Central Labor Council, Alameda County, inclosing resolutions relative to organization of negro workers; secretary instructed to answer same. From Lumber Clerks and Lumber Men, stating that the Davis Hardwood Company matter had been adjusted. From Retail Shoe Clerks, requesting organized labor to demand the clerk's card or button. From United States Maritime Commission, acknowledging receipt of resolution requesting that they suspend all present subsidies to shipowners until they have acceded to the just and basic demands of the maritime unions. From California State Federation of Labor, transmitting certain specific subjects in communication which were read.

Referred to Executive Committee: From Bartenders' Union, inclosing check of \$500 to maritime unions on strike. From Plumbers' Union No. 442, inclosing check for \$100 to maritime strike fund. From Window Cleaners, inclosing check for \$200 to maritime strike fund. From Street Carmen No. 518, inclosing check for \$50 for Mooney Fund. From Building Service Employees No. 66, inclos-

ing check for \$130 to be distributed to unions on strike. From Waitresses' Union, inclosing check for \$100 for maritime strikers.

Referred to President: From American Federation of Government Employees No. 236, requesting Labor Council to send speaker to a meeting to be held December 14, Polk Hall, Civic Auditorium.

Referred to Organizing Committee: From Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148, inclosing affiliation fee of \$5 and \$5 for January dues.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Resolution submitted by Delegate John Schomaker relative to the American Youth Act, as recently introduced in the United States Congress.

Request Complied With: From Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, requesting the assistance of the Council in adjusting matters of importance pertaining to the Salter Brothers Engraving Company, 655 Commercial street, as well as the Walter J. Mann Engraving Company, 545 Sansome street.

**Resolutions**—From Cloak Makers' Union No. 8, relative to the Hitler rule in Germany with reference to German labor. (See resolution in Labor Clarion.) On motion the resolutions were adopted. Resolutions from United Textile Workers No. 2532, requesting moral and financial assistance for striking Bag Workers. Adopted.

**Maritime Resolutions**—From San Francisco Bay Area District Council No. 2, Maritime Federation of Pacific Coast, relative to shipowners endeavoring to smash our maritime unions, as stated recently by Thomas G. Plant, spokesman for the employers, that they were prepared to tie up maritime industry for two years if necessary to bend the unions to their will. On motion resolutions were adopted and copies forwarded to each affiliated union. The above motion was carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Bakery Drivers donated \$200 to maritime strikers; will continue to donate \$100 twice a month; are negotiating new contract with employers; hope for an early adjustment. Bakers No. 24 have submitted agreement to candy manufacturers; are meeting with much difficulty with employers; are making some progress with preserve manufacturers. Printing Pressmen donated \$100 to maritime strikers at the rate of \$25 per week during strike. Electrical Workers donated \$25 to Christmas Fund of maritime strikers; have assessed the members \$1 per month for duration of strike. Warehousemen will donate \$1000 per week to relief kitchen of maritime strikers;

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company. Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin. Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness. Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries. Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter. Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building. Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores. Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company. Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo. Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle). Shell Oil Company. Standard Oil Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

have settled the strike affecting cold storage warehouses; are having controversy with warehouses and operators of mills in this area; are having difficulty with drug warehouses. Photo Engravers No. 8 have negotiated new agreement with newspapers; donated \$10 to Christmas Fund of maritime workers. Culinary Workers, Foster's, Clinton's, Benatar's and White Log Taverns are unfair; request all to refrain from patronizing unfair places at Hunter's Point; request the Bartenders' button and house card when patronizing taverns. Engineers No. 64 donated \$20 to maritime strikers; subscribed for twenty-five copies of Labor Clarion. Longshoremen have not been in conference with off-shore operators; have conferred with steam schooner operators; thanked all who are assisting the strikers. Machinists, no change in strike situation affecting shipyards and marine shops; all companies are shut down. Textile Workers have met with representative of employers and have made no progress; will dance January 23, at Eagles' Hall. Building Service Janitors No. 87 are having controversy with Crystal Palace Market; are conferring with employers to bring about an adjustment. Cleaners and Dyers are conducting an organizing campaign. Auto Mechanics reported the death of Pierre Flaherty, former business agent; have signed up the Pacific Greyhound bus lines. Optical Workers have been in negotiation with employers; are making progress; employers are attempting to discriminate against five members. Cloak Makers donated \$25 to maritime workers' Christmas fund.

**Longshoremen's Relief Committee**—Relief Committee protests curtailment of W.P.A. funds; request government to continue appropriations. Marine Firemen are conferring with employers; have not reached an agreement yet; still on strike; are feeding the strikers. Filling Station Employees have been successful in organizing many employees at Richfield stations; are negotiating with Richfield managers; complain of activity of John Mansfield in the City of Oakland; will dance December 26 at California Hall. Marine Cooks and Stewards are on strike and are conferring with employers with a possibility of adjustment.

**Trustees**—Reported favorably on all bills.

**New Business**—Moved to protest the curtailment of appropriations for W.P.A. relief funds; motion carried. Moved that firm of McKesson, Langley & Michaels be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list; motion carried. Moved that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Pierre Flaherty, a member of the Auto Mechanics' Union; motion carried.

Receipts, \$1077.60; expenses, \$1394.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Don't shift the responsibility of buying union-made products on the other brother.

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR

to All the Members of Organized Labor



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## 37TH ANNUAL JANUARY REDUCTIONS

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## Resolutions

Adopted by San Francisco Labor Council

The following resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting, on December 18:

### Support for Bag Makers

"Whereas, Over 500 bag workers, members of the United Textile Workers, Local 2532, have been out on strike for over five weeks, seeking to abolish sweatshop conditions in San Francisco;

"Whereas, The United Textile Workers, Local 2532, is a new organization in San Francisco labor movement; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That San Francisco labor unions affiliated to the Central Labor Council go on record giving all possible moral and financial support to the striking bag workers."

### Boycott of German Goods

"Whereas, Four years of Hitler rule in Germany destroyed every vestige of liberty, annihilated trade unionism, leaving German labor to the mercy of the employers; subjected the Jews and other minority groups to the most brutal and barbarous treatment ever known in history of mankind; the ghetto, the yellow badge, the old poll tax are resurrected from medieval times in order to harass, intimidate and make life intolerable; and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor at its annual conventions, since 1933, expressed very emphatically its abhorrence to Hitlerism and went on record indorsing the boycott of Nazi-German merchandise, calling on all affiliated unions to actively support the boycott; and

"Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor convention, assembled in San Diego, Calif., on September 16 to 20, 1935, likewise indorsed the boycott and called on all affiliated unions to actively support the boycott; and

"Whereas, Hitler's merchandise reeks with blood of disfranchised labor, persecuted Jews, Catholics and others, gives Hitler the means to carry on his murderous attacks against all liberty-loving people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council reaffirm the stand of the American Federation of Labor and request all the affiliated unions and their membership to withhold their patronage from German-made goods and to co-operate with other public-spirited bodies in our city to this end."

### Union Members' Refusal to Work With Non-Unionists to Be Tested

Union bricklayers in New York refusing to work on jobs where material was being hauled by non-union labor were made defendants in Supreme Court in an action to restrain five local unions from "violating" existing collective agreements. The five bricklayers' locals contend that their agreements were qualified by a clause reserving the right of the unions to withdraw their members from jobs where non-union conditions exist.

The Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York is supporting co-operation between various crafts to gain union conditions in the industry. The Associated Brick Mason Contractors of Greater New York, Inc., and four individual firms brought the suit, naming thirty defendants, including the president of the Council and officers of Bricklayers' Local Unions Nos. 21, 30, 34, 37 and 109, of New York.

### Governor of Pennsylvania Makes Personal Study of Company Towns

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania has started on a tour of several days through the "company towns" of Pennsylvania, when he will also look into the well established bootleg coal business. Before leaving, he made a speech over the radio in which he attacked company towns, and declared that they must be abolished, saying:

"Those of you who live in the Philadelphia area

have little realization of just what a company town is. In effect it is a feudal establishment, company owned, operated and controlled by the industry which employs its inhabitants.

"In some of these towns, chiefly in western Pennsylvania, men and women are brought into this world by company doctors, live in company towns, buy their food and clothing from company stores, work in company mines or mills, die in company hospitals and finally are buried in company cemeteries.

"Such conditions are symbolic of a feudalism of the Dark Ages, which has no place in our modern life."

Governor Earle ended a three-day inspection of the lower part of the anthracite field by declaring that he would ask the legislature to create a commission to work out a solution of the bootleg coal problem, says a Harrisburg dispatch.

"The situation is utterly deplorable, entirely impossible, and must be ended," he said. "Positively and finally, I will not try to end coal bootlegging by use of the national guard or state police."

The governor said that no one could show him a coal bootlegger who would not prefer to be employed in legitimate mining. Questions of a near monopoly of coal lands, of poor quality coal furnished by many of the mines, and of the extent to which coal is being held back for the profit of owners of oil and gas, all are to be considered.

### JOHN MOONEY INJURED

John Mooney, brother of Tom Mooney, famous California prisoner, was injured on Sunday last when he was struck by an automobile at Nineteenth street and Potrero avenue. Mooney suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and cuts about the head. Police said the accident was unavoidable. The injured man is employed as a conductor by the Municipal Railway.

### BRIDGES IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Driving from Los Angeles to address a meeting of strikers at Wilmington last Sunday, the automobile in which Harry Bridges, leader of the maritime workers, was riding, struck and killed a boy who was riding a bicycle on the highway. The boy was reported to be riding on the wrong side of the road without lights and the automobile was said to be driving at a legal rate of speed; yet in spite of this Bridges was held in jail for several hours without bail. He was released only after habeas corpus proceedings were instituted by his attorney, Aaron Sapiro. A coroner's jury exonerated Bridges of blame for the accident.

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## Short Strike Settled

After being out on strike for but four and a half hours nineteen members of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union in Marin, Napa and Sonoma counties returned to work when an agreement between the employers and the union was reached last week, thus averting the danger of a serious strike.

Under an agreement reached between the union and the Langendorf-United Bakeries, the Marin, Napa and Sonoma drivers will receive the same scale of \$48 per week as San Francisco and San Mateo county drivers of all bakeries. Renewal of the San Francisco-San Mateo agreement was contingent upon payment of the same rate to drivers in the other three counties.

Actually, only eight drivers in the three north counties were involved, but when no agreement was reached eleven drivers of feeder trucks operating from San Francisco refused to work, union spokesmen said.

Reports that four other firms were involved were denied by union officials.

"The matters in dispute were settled satisfactorily, and the drivers in Marin, Napa and Sonoma counties will now receive the same salary as those in San Francisco and San Mateo counties," said George G. Kidwell, business manager of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union.

"We are happy that the dispute was settled amicably," Kidwell added. "It is the first difficulty we have had with our employers in many years."

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## Car Registration Opens

California motor car owners to the number of more than two million will find the renewing of automobile registration and securing new license plates for 1937 a first order of business immediately after the New Year holiday. The period for renewal of registration will open January 2 and continue to midnight, February 4. Under the law there can be no extensions and delinquent penalties will be imposed upon those who fail to apply within the time limit.

Renewal time will offer little if any difficulty to car owners who observe a few simple rules of procedure and apply before the last minute rush of applications sets in, according to a statement by the California State Automobile Association, reviewing some of the principal requirements.

Emphasis is given to the importance of carefully preserving the postcard notice mailed by the Department of Motor Vehicles showing the total fees to be paid, consisting of the regular registration fee of \$3 for private passenger automobiles and the additional license fee or "in lieu" tax, based on car valuation.

This card, together with the 1936 registration certificate, is presented with the total amount of fees in applying for renewal. Applications will be received and plates issued at offices of the Department of Motor Vehicles and by the Automobile Association to members at its various offices. Mail applications will be received by the department's division of registration in Sacramento when accompanied by the fee notice card.

In the event the fee notice card is lost, or not received for some reason, the applicant presents the registration certificate. From the certificate the amount of "in lieu" tax due at \$1.75 per \$100 of valuation, as fixed by the Department's valuation book, will be computed.

The "in lieu" tax having replaced the personal property tax on motor vehicles, it will not be

necessary to have the registration certificate stamped by the assessor, as was the case last renewal period.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Bookbinders' Union No. 31 adopted a new constitution and elected T. P. Garrity as president for 1912. Other officers named were J. F. Dever, Joseph Floyd, J. D. Kelly, Joseph Collins, Isaac Lipman, P. H. Winterson, W. C. Booth and Matthew White.—From "Chronicle," December 26, 1911.

## One-Man Street Cars

The Central Labor Union and the Federation of Citizens' Associations of Washington, D. C., working in close harmony, have filed an appeal in the District Court following refusal of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission to reconsider its authorization to the Capital Transit Company to put on forty more one-man street cars.

Charlton Ogburn, general counsel for the A. F. of L., is among the attorneys engaged. The fight against one-man street cars in Washington has been under way for many months and resulted in passage of a resolution at the Tampa convention of the A. F. of L. which supports the stand of local organized labor and opposes one-man cars in general as against public policy.

Following its successful fight so far in putting more and more one-man cars in operation in the nation's capital, the transit company has recently given notice that it will discontinue its \$1 weekly passes. The appeal filed by labor and organized citizens charges that the order permitting one-man cars was not based on a complete finding of fact, that it was arbitrary and that it ignored the weight of evidence.

Many a store has a "closed" sign on it because it sold the goods of open-shoppers!

## A New Year's Present

Reflecting an improved financial condition of the companies during the year just closed, the Key System and the East Bay Transit Company announced last week that a New Year's present in the form of a \$150,000 annual pay increase will be presented to their 2200 employees effective January 1.

Operators of street cars and motor coaches will receive a 5 cent an hour increase to raise their wage scale from 70 to 75 cents an hour. Motormen on the Key System trains will receive a 2½ cents increase to bring their pay from 80 to 82½ cents an hour. General office employees, maintenance and shop men will get the 2½ cent increase also.

## GET FORTY-HOUR WEEK

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania has announced a forty-hour week for all state employees. The new system includes, besides the shortened hours, fifteen days' vacation and fifteen days' sick leave a year, with pay, and time off for overtime above the forty hours.

## Unemployment Insurance Adopted By Five More State Legislatures

Spurred by the desire to obtain for their states the statutory share of the federal government's unemployment insurance tax levied on payrolls, effective January 1, the legislatures of North Carolina, West Virginia, New Mexico, Virginia and Ohio have enacted, within the space of one week, laws drafted in accordance with the Federal Social Security Act granting compensation to thousands of unemployed workers.

In most of the states the benefits for the unemployed are not available until 1938—a year after the federal law becomes effective.

If poets are born their ancestors should be held responsible.

## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Cannery Workers—555 Pacific.  
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1179 Market.  
American Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.  
Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. 108 Valencia.  
Automotive Parts & Accessories Clerks—Room 417, 1095 Market.  
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bargemen 38-101—32 Clay.  
Bartenders No. 41—1623½ Market.  
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boiler-makers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.  
Building & Common Laborers No. 261—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Building Service Employees No. 67—230 Jones.  
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.  
Can Workers of San Francisco—Labor Temple.  
Cannery and Preserve Workers No. 20379—Labor Temple.  
Casineros—Room 303, 1212 Market.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Workers No. 94—  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cigarmakers—542 Valencia.  
Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66—Labor Temple.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1790—693 Mis-

sion, Room 611.  
Cloakmakers No. 8—149 Mason.  
Commission Market Drivers No. 280—Labor Temple.  
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.  
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Corrugated & Fibre Products Workers—Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Deep Sea & Purse Sein Fishermen—2977 Taylor.  
Distillery Workers' Union No. 19930—Herbert Lee, Sec., 4 Gold st.  
Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Starters and Operators No. 117—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 230 Jones.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Parlor C, Whitcomb Hotel.  
Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.  
Filling Station Employees No. 19570—112 Valencia.  
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Flint Glass Blowers No. 66—Labor Temple.  
Fruit & Vegetable Clerks—Room 416, 1095 Market.  
Fur Workers No. 79—149 Mason.  
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers, Branch 2—Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Hospital and Institutional Workers—Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., at Labor Temple.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Janitors No. 9—230 Jones.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 66—149 Mason.  
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednes-

days, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave.  
Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.  
Longshoremen No. 38-79—27 Clay. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2574 Third.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 739 20th Ave.  
Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90—9 Main.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—268 Market, Room 263-4.  
Metal Polishers and Platers—Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 1212 Market, Room 202.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.  
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Newspaper Guild—111 Ellis.  
Nurses' Union—Cecilia Keenan, sec., 619 Thirty-fifth avenue.  
Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.  
Optical Workers No. 18791—Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, Office, 320 Market.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.

Radio Local 202, I. B. E. W.—455 Gates.  
Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—J. O'Neill, 55 Polk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market.  
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.  
Ship Scalpers 38-100—32 Clay.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 65—1886 Mission.  
Street Car Men, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Street Car Men, Div. 1004—Office 1182 Market.  
Tailors No. 80—Room 411, 617 Market.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7566.  
United Textile Workers No. 2532—112 Valencia.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meets second Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.; fourth Wednesday at 3 p. m., 966 Market.  
Warehousemen—85 Clay.  
Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meets every Thursday, 7 p. m., 1075 Mission.